

A Christmas Hymn.
BY ALFRED DONNETT.

'Twas the calm and silent night ! Seven hundred years and fifty-three
 Had Rome been growing up to might,
 And now was crested 't' land and sea,
 No sound was heard of clanking wars—
 Peace brooded o'er the hush'd domain :
 Apollo, Pallas, Jove
 Held undisturb'd their ancestral reign,
 In the solemn midnight,
 Centuries ago
 'Twas in the calm and silent night,
 The senator of haughty Rome
 Impetuous urged his chariot's flight,
 From lordly revel rolling down,
 Triumphant arches gleaming saw
 His breast with thoughts of boundless sway ;
 What roched the Roman, what befell
 A palmy province far away
 In the solemn midnight,
 Centuries ago
 Within that province far away,
 Went plodding home a weary boot ;
 A streak of light before him lay,
 Fallen through a half shut stable-door
 Across his path. He sped and sang
 Told what was going on within ;
 How keen the stars, his only thought—
 The air how calm and cold and clean,
 In the solemn midnight,
 Centuries ago
 Oh, strange indifference ! low and high
 Drowned over common joys and cares :
 The earth was still— knew not the wars
 That were to come—

The world was listening unaware.
How calm a moment may precede
That shall thrill the world forever!
To that still moment, none would heed,
Man's doom was linked, no more to sever,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!
It is the calm and solemn night!
A thousand bells ring out, and throw
Their joyous peals abroad, loud and true,
The darkness—charmed and holy now!
The night that gear no shame had won,
For it a happy nation is given;
For in that stately lay, new-born,
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago.

—Miles.

Mr. B. Munroe, of Woodford county, Ky., furnishes an exchange an interesting article upon the mule trade, from which we make the following extract:—
The mule trade is one of the largest of Kentucky, affords one of her chief sources of revenue. The mule raising department is the south, among the second cotton planters (which is owing no doubt to a great number of farms annually being opened), affords a very easy solution for the eagerness and extent which stock growers launch into the trade, for it is a heavy business, requiring a great deal of capital.—mule is fed from weaning time (which is generally

the age of five or six months, to the full extent of its ability to eat, and then to an open field and fern, together with hay and fodder. In lieu of the loose free feeding, a system of stall feeding was adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of land, which is usually partially shaded, in herds of one hundred and fifty. In this way they are kept until the winter, after they are two years old, receiving a sort of forcing, close treatment. At this age they are taken to the Western market, and always by the feeder, but more generally by the speculator or "trader," who then takes them to the planter entirely unbroken. The planters are cautious to buy a broke mule, lest it should prove to be an antiquated, broken-down beast, fattened up, and for a young one—as it is more difficult to judge of ages than that of a horse. The external mark of age and service is not generally so apparent upon themselves as it is a small job to learn to tell the difference, and to have a steady horse to work them with, and a good hand to drive them an hour or two to keep him after which he is considered ready for any service the farmer may require of him. He may kick once or twice, but is unlike the spirited horse, who, when he menaces, is apt to kick himself out of the harness before he charges.

There were in this county, in the year 1855, 20,660 mules; in 1856, there were 2,888; the number in the county at present I have no means of ascertaining, but

use it is at least as great, perhaps greater, than in previous years. The probabilities are that all of us, or as many, were id in this county each year—some immediately around, no doubt fed equally well as many, some more. The counties of Hamilton, Fry, Clark and Jessamine, are engaged quite as extensively in the trade as this.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the great number of mules fed annually in counties, we supply New Orleans, New York, and cities, with an immense amount of beef, mutton and bacon. These facts being considered, you may readily imagine that we must, of necessity, be a grain-growing people. Such is the fact. We are not engaged in the business, and so great are the profits upon feeding, so engaged in the trade can afford to give 40 per bushel for corn, at least they say so, and cannot it for less.

The average price of wheatlings is about \$75. No. 1 at \$80 to \$90, and extra, often as high as \$120. A fall often change hands so often as a dozen times. They are ready for market. No marketing is done, however, about \$100, owing, in a great extent, to their quality. At two years' old they will be \$125 or \$130, if they are average select lots, more. A neighbor of mine is feeding a lot of one hundred, for I am told he has refused \$175 around. But this extra lot, no doubt the best lot in Kentucky. The

GENERAL FARMER, who short time ago sold for \$100 a pair of mules, and he is working to his farm for which I am told he paid \$200 each. Another man of this county sold a short time ago, a two old mare mule for \$400. But these are fancy prices for fancy mules. There is a small and inferior class of mules that is considered a sort of dead heads, and the feeder won't buy it offered alone, and these are usually found in service on the farms.

IN STATISTICS OF SHERREY.—Then we drove back the high road, and got again on wines. Did I remember the glass from the Saint Barbara cast, just a few brown gold one from the Saint Antonio? That cal Amontillado. What was Amontillado? Where grow? Bless me! why nowhere. It was an old quality discovered by tasting. It was a pleasantly bitter flavor, but rendered it of rare value to me, so I must clearly understand (and it was only fair me) that English sherry was a chemical compound, like a French side dish, of many ingredients, and various ages and qualities of wines. In Xerxes there were hundred thousand arrobes of wine—thirty went to a bota (but)—made annually. This was thirty thousand bota, and the quality of which was of first quality. Sherry is too strong and too dear for peasants, and too feverish for the climate. The is, in Xerxes, a dollar a bottle. The best in the

"It is worth from fifty to eighty guineas a butt; and insurance, freight, and sale charges, it stands the better in from one hundred to one hundred and thirty shillings before it reaches his cellar (say) in Edinburgh." "How many gallons to the butt, do you say?" "About one hundred and twelve. This will into about fifty-two dozen, and the duty is five shillings and sixpence the gallon. So you may form your own opinion about cheap London sherries, which are generally very curious indeed—mere doctor's draughts, made up according to certain swindling prescriptions. There was a blow for my countryman, who has a bottle or forty-eight shilling sherry with him at his antiquary unwashing a Murray's Phœnix. Thought next time the deluded man points to the oily scum of his glass, I will keep up, seize him, and say, in low voice: "Beware, you are the victim of a life-delusion; that stuff you drink, you think is the wine of the Spanish grapes, plucked by men playing the fiddle, and smoking cigars, and eating oranges, and bolting sunlight, murder, and so-on—bah! (after manner of Napoleon) it is only a chemical compound of drugs and infusions like De Witt's 'Antic' or 'Poudre.' It is cooked up with boiled, treachery and brandy. It is a compound mixed from a barrel, and made to suit, for a particular market. If the vines of Kerzoo grow tall they got blacked, if the vines of Kerzoo grow tall they got blacked."

“herry wine, very tough and
high shilling herry.” The Don laughed, and said
certainly the herry wine district was very small,
only about twelve miles square. Therefore, it could
old honest wine enough even for half London.—
herry grapes grow only on certain low, chalky hills,
the earth being light colored is not so much fertile
not chap and spit so much by the sun, as darker
deavier soils. A mile beyond these hills, the
decolorous. The older the plants the better, but
over the grapes.—*Dickens' Household Words.*”

The Condition of Mexico.
We confess ourselves unable fully to share the confidence which President Buchanan expresses in what is called the "Liberal" or "Constitutional" party of Mexico. After all our efforts to sift the intelligence from that distracted country, we cannot find any great difference between the parties engaged in waging a civil war, which, unfortunately, is unredeemed by heroism, as it is unattended by any true devotion to principle. It appears to us to be merely a contest between Military Chieftains. If Zuloaga were out of power, he might, as a means of getting in, raise the "Liberal" banner, and make a pronouncement. If Degollado, Juarez, or any other of the liberal chiefs were in, they would be forced to do just as Zuloaga does. It would appear that the so-called "liberals" are gaining ground, but it is very slow, and they evidently are too timid to push their advantages or avail themselves of their opportunities. The only thing that really does seem to progress is the disintegration of civil society. There is really no commerce—no revenue—no stability. There appears to be no fixed point upon which to rally for the support of order.

Reports say that Zuloaga has sent off despatches to Europe, begging the nations of the old world to establish a protectorate. We presume that nine men out of ten who have paid any attention to the course of things in Mexico, have come to the same conclusion that has been forced upon us, namely, that there is no self-acting recuperative power in Mexico. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* writing from the city of Mexico under date of the 15th ult., says that "it is the purest moonshine to hope for these people to arrange their own quarrels. This bandit life suits nine-tenths of the men now under arms, and if the liberals should gain to-morrow, it would only create another civil war, with a slight change of the leading characters." We think the correspondent is so far right. But really, we hardly know what the United States can do, or ought to do—in the premises. Are our finances so rich and flourishing as that we can afford to assume the guardianship of our unruly neighbor, which cannot be made to pay her own expenses? Are we going to assume the debts of Mexico to England and other nations, and take the country for payment, filled, as it is with an idle, ignorant, mixed race? These are ugly questions; but on the other hand it may be asked if we think it right to permit Mexico to fall into a State of barbarism, and become a curse and a nuisance to us, its next neighbor. Are we willing to see Mexico pass under European rule and influence? It would appear that Mexico must become barbarized, Europeanized or Americanized—that is, the responsibility of governing it assumed by us—all evils, but which is the least—shall we choose? One of them we must choose.

Capt. Wilkes' Report.—It is dated on the 24th and we regret that we were not sooner placed in possession of it, as we might have been, as with our facilities of daily publication, it might have easily been before our people several days ago. *Wilmington Journal.*
It was so important that "our people" should see it, we think that "our people's" newspaper might have had enterprise enough to procure and publish Wilkes' report. Here steps were taken for that purpose. So much for the snail at Gov. Winslow, whom we do not care to see prejudiced on our account, however much we are opposed to him in politics.

As to the length of time (six days) between its writing in Washington City and its publication in Fayetteville—small as it is—we have only to say that, not belonging to the dominant party, we cannot regulate the mails. We do our part to keep the Observer up with the times, and it is not often that our neighbors beat us. When they do, we don't think it exactly good manners to avail ourselves of their news and at the same time grumble at them for publishing it. But then we don't live in "the city," and print only a "country paper."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We had determined to take no further notice of anything appearing in the *Observer*, but it has cunningly contrived to drag in another party, and thus, in a measure, compelled that attention of which its evident malice renders it wholly unworthy. It appears desirous to stir up some ill-feeling between the editors of the *Journal* and Hon. Warren Winslow. In fact, there is no appearing about it. It is desirous of doing so, which course is characteristic of *Observer*-like. We can only speak for one of the parties—ourselves—and take the liberty of informing the benevolent gentleman of the *Observer* that one-half, at least, of their worthy project has failed. We will not do sufficient injustice to Mr. Winslow's head or heart to suppose, for a moment, that the *Observer* will be able to achieve a higher measure of success with him than with us. We like that gentleman too well to submit quietly to see the *Observer* run him by its false friendship, as it has done the *Confederate*. It commences to alienate, or try to alienate, Mr. Winslow's friends, as it has already alienated those who might be the friends of the *Confederate*, and it really assumes a tone as though we, or anybody here, cared one copper whether it was pleased or not. If we, or our representatives, have chosen to go for the *Confederate*, it has not been because, but in spite, of the advocacy of the *Observer*.

The *Observer* thinks that we might have been enterprise enough to procure and publish Wilkes' report.—It says "Here (to wit, in Fayetteville) steps were taken for that purpose." Will the *Observer* state what steps? Will it state what steps we could have taken? Will it be so kind as to tell us what end it is to be gained by that purpose? Will the *Observer* state what steps we could have taken? Will it be so kind as to tell us what end it is to be gained by that purpose?

Italy and the Moravia Case.—Lord Malmesbury, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declined to interfere with Rome concerning the Jewish boy Moravia. Cardinal Antonelli has stopped the letters of the correspondent at Rome of the London and Paris papers, and threatened to turn them out of the holy city. Italian affairs look still more serious. Austria seems preparing for an attack.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis are afloat, and it is thought that "Tud" Pasha will be appointed Grand Vizier.

The Georgia Railroad Accident.—Further Details. A despatch from Columbus, (Ga.), to the *Charleston Courier*, says:—Twelve dead bodies have been taken from the wreck of the disaster, on the Muscogee Railroad, which occurred on yesterday. Seven bodies more are missing, and diligent search is making for them.

No additional information has been received as to the names and residences of persons killed, more than has already been communicated.

The road is badly washed in many places over a line of about forty miles, but the most energetic means is being employed to promptly restore the road to good and safe traveling condition.

COLUMBIA, January 1, Night.—The reporter for the *Columbus Sun* has just returned from the scene of the railroad disaster, and reports the following as the list of the killed:—Mrs. Levever and three children, from Rapah Parish, Louisiana—her husband escaped; Mrs. Smith, from Texas; the two Misses Gray, from Alabama; Mr. Miller, Charles Phillips, William Jones, Geo. Gamble, Dr. A. M. Walker, James B. Bullard, Benjamin Frazer, all Georgians; T. S. O'Brien, of Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Levever, of Rapah Parish, La.; Captain Eugene Lambert, of New Orleans; S. M. Blake and H. H. Dickman, of New Orleans; G. A. Fickelberger, of Mississippi. Also, six negroes in the train, were saved. A negro, the eldest son of Baron Taylor Van Brien, the brother of a lady who produces an annual revenue of upwards of \$8,000.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.—This very excellent paper has just been enlarged and improved in appearance. In its management, it is already as good as the law of 1870.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Five Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP N. AMERICAN.

THE MARKETS, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6th, 1893.—The British Steamship North American bound for Portland, Me., struck a rock off Cape Race—her forward compartment filled with water.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of December, and brings five days later intelligence.

The criticisms of the English press are generally unfavorable to President Buchanan's Message.

The French Government expresses surprise at the Cuban proposition of the President, as it is known that the American Government has been informed that France and England will not tolerate the transfer of that island to the United States, even with the consent of Spain.

Lawlessness in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5th, 1893.—Marauding bands from Kansas have entered the State of Missouri, and have plundered and burnt dwellings. The Governor of Kansas has called out the military to suppress these outrageous acts.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6th, 1893.—Senate has taken possession of their new chamber. There has been no business of importance transacted in either house since the reassembling after the holiday vacation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Jan. 4, 1893.—The election of Senator is fixed for this afternoon. The issue will be on the re-election of Judge Douglas, which appears to be conceded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—An arrival from Omaha contradicts the news of the landing of the Filibusters in Nicaragua—we presume from the "Susan."

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23d, 1892.—Cotton.—The sales since the sailing of the America has reached 22,000 bales. Exporters taking 2,000, and speculators 2,000 bales. Market quiet, at decline of 1-16d. on Middling; Orleans 7d.; Upland 13-16d.

Wheat quiet, but firm.

Corn dull. Rosin steady at 4s. to 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5th, 1893, P. M.—Cotton dull.—Wheat firm. Corn quiet; mixed 79c.

Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 49 a 50 cents per gallon. Rosin heavy.

The Schooner Susan—Landing of the Filibusters, &c.

MOBILE, Jan. 1.—A sloop from Ruanon reports that the schooner Susan landed her filibuster passengers at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, and they forthwith proceeded to cross the country to Leon, in Nicaragua. The arms abstracted from the Leon are now in possession of the democrats about Chinandega and Subbiaha, awaiting the advent of the Americans in order to declare against Martinez. General Valle was at Ocotea, on the confines of Nicaragua.

It is reported that all Honduras was ready, with a large body of democrats, to unite with the Americans. Colonel Natzmer had sent forward by Capt. Anderson an order to complete the political arrangements with Leonese.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Filibusters Wrecked—An English Escort Home.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The correspondent of the Associated Press sends you the following refutation of the dispatch from Mobile, reporting the landing of the filibusters at Honduras. It is from the agent of the association at the Belize:

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, Dec. 20.—The schooner Susan, with her filibusters, was wrecked on Glover's Coral Reef, sixty miles from the Belize, on the morning of the 16th. The passengers were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. Captain Maury endeavored to charter another vessel to carry the passengers to their destination, but could not succeed.

Governor Seymour tendered them the British steamer Basilisk to convey the passengers to any southern port in the United States. An American captain circulated prejudicial reports as to the passengers, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered every assistance.

The passengers returned to Mobile or New Orleans, as they may decide upon.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

The Filibusters Home Again.

MOBILE, Jan. 1.—The British steamer Basilisk arrived at Mobile Bay this morning from Belize, Honduras, with one hundred shipwrecked passengers of the schooner Susan, taken on board on the 26th, by order of the Governor of Belize. They were treated very generously by the British.

LATIN.—The passengers of the Susan have arrived.—A procession was formed and the Nicaraguan flag hoisted. Capt. Maury was called out and made a speech to a great crowd, amid the greatest excitement.

The Railroad Disaster.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 2.—The body of Mr. Allen R. Ely, of the firm of Taylor, Wm. Taylor, & Co., of New York, was recovered today.

Mr. C. J. M. Dickson, of England, is missing. His effects were found in the creek today.

Interesting by the Western Mail.—The Navajos Suing for Peace—Emigration to California.—Utah Advances—Gold Discoveries, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The New Mexican mail of the 13th ult. has arrived.

The Navajos were making all restitution in order to secure peace.

The roads were rendered very bad with snow.

The Overland mail of the 6th also arrived today, with six passengers, including Maj. Emory.

Previous accounts of the Gold finds are confirmed.

There is said to be considerable emigration from Sonora to California.

Utah dates to the 26th of November were received.

The U. S. District Court met on the 25th. It is untrue that Brigham Young was summoned to answer a charge of false imprisonment of the Gentiles.

The snow in the mountains was very deep, and the weather severe. Great suffering among the men and animals.

The Sioux were joining the Cheyennes against the Pawnees.

Gold was discovered at a small lake near Ash Hollow. Ninety dollars in metal were collected in a few hours by the wagon master.

The Wanderer Trial.

SAVANNAH, January 3.—This case was continued today. Dr. Dukes testified to having been called on to visit professionally some negro at Mr. Montmolini's plantation, sixteen miles up the Savannah river. The negro could not speak English, but could converse in the Spanish language. Witness could not say whether they were native Africans. The prisoners were finally committed for trial.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Oldenroth has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Charlotte, also, has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw, S. C., has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

The Wilmington Gas Light Company 5 per cent.

DEATH OF A NOTED BARON.—Baron Jacques Van Brien died recently in France, at the age of twenty-three. His fortune amounted to about 700,000, (\$24,000) a year. At the time of his death, he was about to marry his cousin, Mlle. de Spodberg de Loozengro, aged seventeen, and he has left her a life annuity of 10,000, and to his nephew, the eldest son of Baron Taylor Van Brien, the brother of a lady who produces an annual revenue of upwards of \$8,000.

North Carolina Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

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